

UNION DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT THE CONVENTION, JANUARY 8, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and seeing in the present condition of the country the necessity of a platform of principles, and the triumph of sectionalism, and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved only by a restoration of that party to power, we, the true Union men throughout the land, unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles:

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

2. That we are unanimously attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fatal agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development there by of sectional hate and jealousy, producing as had long been foreseen and predicted by us its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who had been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, and bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we now seek to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a restoration of the Union, in a dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal questions, and the restoration of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited, and we therefore regard them as our enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution, and the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government—and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished by the ascendancy of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a Union restoration, place those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guaranty, either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National Convention.

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Constitution; and that freedom, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should find indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and the integrity of the Union under the Constitution; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern Republican party to liberate and free the negro slaves, is unconstitutional, insulting to the negro race, a disgrace to the age, is calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion and meets our unqualified condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of the Southern States who are in full operation, without warrant of law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defense, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and property.

13. That liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inalienable to the citizen, and are formidable to tyrants only. And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom recoils and which cannot be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

14. That the seizure of Shiloh and Mason, on behalf of a neutral power, on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal; or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, we lament that our nation has been humiliated by their surrender, under a flag; if the latter, it was the duty of the Administration to order to have discovered the act of their officer, and instead of increasing the captives in Fort Warren, to have immediately released the wrong by placing them on shore, and placing them in the same condition in which that officer had found them. In either event, the action of the Administration was vacillating, lax, cowardly, and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

15. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all appointments of the Administration to civil office, in holding party caucuses by the Republican members of Congress, and in every other manner upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, have demonstrated that their professions of "sacrificing party platforms, and party organizations, upon the altar of our country," are but so many hypocritical and false pretenses, which they hope to dupe the unwary into their support; and we warn all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby.

16. That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a conspiracy, if not an actual participation in every form of corruption, and in which brave soldiers have been deceived and their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, taking advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

Resolved, That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every form of valor, and who have perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest pride to their gallant sons, and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the best and truest friends of every Democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

Principles and Plans of the Democratic Organization.

"Believing that the Union can not be restored or prosperously maintained except on the basis of the Constitution adopted at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787, we pledge ourselves to another, while upholding the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, that we will, at the same time, and henceforth at all times, perfectly observe, as well as clearly and steadily recognize, the rights of the people in every State, north and south, east and west, according to the terms of the original compact.

PLATFORM.

We adopt and affirm as our own the following principles as expressed by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, upon the momentous issue now before the people, and in rejecting them we are for an open, constitutional opposition to all fanatical party movements, but especially to the Democratic party.

"The powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

CREED OF JEFFERSON.

(Unpublished Address, March 4, 1801.)

"It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations."

"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political."

"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most important administrations for the domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against all anti-republican tendencies."

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are left open by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided."

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to form the vital principle and immediate parent despotism."

Officers of Indiana Regiments in the Field.

(Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.)

"The powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

CREED OF JEFFERSON.

(Unpublished Address, March 4, 1801.)

"It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations."

"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political."

"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most important administrations for the domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against all anti-republican tendencies."

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are left open by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided."

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to form the vital principle and immediate parent despotism."

"A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regular troops can be raised."

"The supremacy of the civil over military authority."

"Economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened."

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith."

"Encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid."

"The diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason."

"Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person, under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury impartially administered."

"These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civics instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we have them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to rectify our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

ADMONITION OF WASHINGTON.

(Unpublished Address, September 17, 1796.)

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a party among us, and to kindle the spirit of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourself too much against this jealousy and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

ADMONITION OF JACKSON.

(Unpublished Address, March 3, 1824.)

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundation of our Union, and the basis of the people; in the security which it gives to life, liberty and property in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear one to another, members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence, the citizens of each State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility of offend the just pride of the people of other States, and should from upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union."

In a country so extensive as the United States, and in pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is necessarily increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planned; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of its measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States, to interfere upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves, for a moment, that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race, but every one upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

BY JAMES MADISON.

(Federalist No. 14.)

"Hearken not to the unnatural voice which tells you that the people of America, knit together as they are by so many cords of affection, can be long or ever united together as members of the same family; can no longer continue the mutual guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow citizens of our great, respectable and flourishing empire. Hearken not to the voice which tells you that the Government recommended for your adoption is a novelty in the political world; that it has never yet had a place in the theories of the wildest projectors; that it is attempts what is impossible to be accomplished; no, my countrymen; shut your ears against this malicious language; shut your hearts against the poison which it conveys. The kindred blood which flows in the veins of American citizens, the mingled labors which they have shed to secure the rights of their sacred rights, consecrate their Union, and excite horror at the idea of their becoming alien, rivals, enemies. And if novelties are to be shunned, believe me the most alarming of all novelties, the most wild of all projects, is that of reading us in pieces in order to preserve our liberties and promote our happiness."

CONSTITUTION OF EACH CLUB.

ARTICLE 1. Any citizen of the United States, a resident of this State, may, on subscribing this constitution and creed, become a member.

ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected quarterly, at the meetings in June, September, December and March, and who shall, besides their usual functions, be an Executive Committee for the transaction of all business put in the charge by the Club.

ART. 3. The President shall, at the first meeting of the Club, appoint a committee of three to draft and report by-laws for the regulation of business.

ART. 4. The President shall, on motion to that effect, appoint a committee for each road district for the purpose of getting a correct list of all Democratic voters in the ward, township or precinct, which list shall be had at all primary meetings, to be used in aid of the purity of their proceedings.

ART. 5. The Secretary shall report the organization of the Club to the Democratic County Executive Committee.

ART. 6. Each member on joining the Club and quarterly thereafter, shall pay a small sum as shall be determined in the by-laws thereof, which shall be used only to defray the expenses of the Club and the publication of public documents, which shall be determined by the Club.

Officers of Indiana Regiments in the Field.

(Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.)

"The powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

CREED OF JEFFERSON.

(Unpublished Address, March 4, 1801.)

"It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations."

"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political."

"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most important administrations for the domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against all anti-republican tendencies."

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are left open by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided."

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to form the vital principle and immediate parent despotism."

"A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regular troops can be raised."

"The supremacy of the civil over military authority."

"Economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened."

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith."

"Encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid."

"The diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason."

"Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person, under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury impartially administered."

"These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civics instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we have them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to rectify our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

ADMONITION OF WASHINGTON.

(Unpublished Address, September 17, 1796.)

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a party among us, and to kindle the spirit of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourself too much against this jealousy and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

ADMONITION OF JACKSON.

(Unpublished Address, March 3, 1824.)

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundation of our Union, and the basis of the people; in the security which it gives to life, liberty and property in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear one to another, members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence, the citizens of each State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility of offend the just pride of the people of other States, and should from upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union."

In a country so extensive as the United States, and in pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is necessarily increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planned; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of its measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States, to interfere upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves, for a moment, that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race, but every one upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

BY JAMES MADISON.

(Federalist No. 14.)

"Hearken not to the unnatural voice which tells you that the people of America, knit together as they are by so many cords of affection, can be long or ever united together as members of the same family; can no longer continue the mutual guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow citizens of our great, respectable and flourishing empire. Hearken not to the voice which tells you that the Government recommended for your adoption is a novelty in the political world; that it has never yet had a place in the theories of the wildest projectors; that it is attempts what is impossible to be accomplished; no, my countrymen; shut your ears against this malicious language; shut your hearts against the poison which it conveys. The kindred blood which flows in the veins of American citizens, the mingled labors which they have shed to secure the rights of their sacred rights, consecrate their Union, and excite horror at the idea of their becoming alien, rivals, enemies. And if novelties are to be shunned, believe me the most alarming of all novelties, the most wild of all projects, is that of reading us in pieces in order to preserve our liberties and promote our happiness."

CONSTITUTION OF EACH CLUB.

ARTICLE 1. Any citizen of the United States, a resident of this State, may, on subscribing this constitution and creed, become a member.

ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected quarterly, at the meetings in June, September, December and March, and who shall, besides their usual functions, be an Executive Committee for the transaction of all business put in the charge by the Club.

ART. 3. The President shall, at the first meeting of the Club, appoint a committee of three to draft and report by-laws for the regulation of business.

ART. 4. The President shall, on motion to that effect, appoint a committee for each road district for the purpose of getting a correct list of all Democratic voters in the ward, township or precinct, which list shall be had at all primary meetings, to be used in aid of the purity of their proceedings.

ART. 5. The Secretary shall report the organization of the Club to the Democratic County Executive Committee.

ART. 6. Each member on joining the Club and quarterly thereafter, shall pay a small sum as shall be determined in the by-laws thereof, which shall be used only to defray the expenses of the Club and the publication of public documents, which shall be determined by the Club.

Army Pay Roll.

The following statement, taken from official sources, will show the army pay roll. In the first column will be found the net salary per month, and in the second the total salary per month, which includes rations, servant hire, forage, &c.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Rank	Per month	Total
Lieutenant General	\$270	\$270 00
Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Lieutenant General, each	80	198 00
Major General	220	477 00
Senior Aide-de-Camp to General	80	180 00
Chief	80	180 00
Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	24	32 00
Brigadier General	124	329 50
Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	20	19 00

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Rank	Per month	Total
Adjutant General—Colonel	110	237 00
Assistant Adjutant General—Lieut.	95	213 00
Assistant Adjutant General—Major	80	189 00
Assistant Adjutant General—Captain	70	138 50
Judge Advocate—Major	80	189 00

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Rank	Per month	Total
Inspector General—Colonel	110	237 00
Signal Officer—Major	80	189 00

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Rank	Per month	Total
Quartermaster General—Brigadier	124	329 50
General	110	237 00
Assistant Quartermaster General—Colonel	110	237 00
Deputy Quartermaster General	95	213 00
Lieutenant Colonel	80	189 00
Quartermaster—Major	70	138 50
Assistant Quartermaster—Captain	70	138 50

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Rank	Per month	Total
Commissary General of Subsistence—Colonel	110	237 00
Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence—Lieutenant Colonel	95	213 00
Commissary of Subsistence—Major	80	189 00
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence—Captain	70	138 50
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	20	11 00

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rank	Per month	Total
Surgeon General \$2,740 per annum	—	228 33
Surgeons of ten years' service	80	225 00
Surgeons of less than ten years' service	70	174 50
Assistant Surgeons of ten years' service	70	174 50
Assistant Surgeons of five years' service	70	138 50
Assistant Surgeons of less than five years' service	5333	121 83

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Rank	Per month	Total
Paymaster General \$2,740 per annum	—	228 33
Deputy Paymaster General	95	213 00
Paymaster	80	189 00

OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Rank	Per month	Total
Colonel	110	237 00
Lieutenant Colonel	95	213 00
Major	80	189 00
Captain	70	138 50
First Lieutenant	5333	121 83
Second Lieutenant	5333	121 83
Brevet Second Lieutenant	5333	121 83

OFFICERS OF MOUNTED DRAGOONS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Rank	Per month	Total
Colonel	110	237 00
Lieutenant Colonel	95	213 00
Major	80	189 00
Captain	70	138 50
First Lieutenant	53	129 83
Second Lieutenant	53	129 83
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53	129 83
Adjutant, in addition to pay of Lieutenant	10	10 00